

The Edgefield Advertiser.

M. LABORDE, Editor.

"We will cling to the pillars of the temple of our liberties,
and if it must fall we will perish amidst the ruins."

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

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All subscriptions will be continued unless otherwise ordered, at the end of the year.
Any person procuring five Subscribers and becoming responsible for the same, shall receive the sixth copy gratis.
Advertisements conspicuously inserted at 62 1/2 cents per square, for the first insertion, and 43 1/2 cents for each continuance. Advertisements not having the number of insertions marked on them, will be continued until ordered out, and charged accordingly.
All Advertisements intended for publication in this paper, must be deposited in the Office by Tuesday evening.
All communications addressed to the Editor, (post paid) will be promptly and strictly attended to.

State of South Carolina.

EDGEFIELD DISTRICT.

Francis Briggs and others, vs. John Briggs.

NOTICE is hereby given, that by virtue of an Order from the Court of Chancery, in the above stated case, I will on the first Monday in October next, at Edgefield Court House, offer for sale at public auction, a tract of land belonging to the Estate of Henry Briggs, deceased, containing three hundred acres, more or less, situated in Edgefield District, on Sweet Water and Seven's creeks, on the Martintown road, a half joining lands of Absalom Dehaugler, Lewis Curry and land owned by the said Francis Briggs, on a credit of one and two years, except costs, which must be paid in cash. Purchaser to give Bond and personal security, and a Mortgage of the premises to secure the purchase money.

J. TERRY, C. E. E. D.

Commissioner's Office,
Edgefield, Sept. 3d, 1838. d 31

State of South Carolina.

EDGEFIELD DISTRICT.

John Berry and others, vs. Partition.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on the first Monday in October next, at Edgefield C. H., I will offer for sale at public auction, the lands belonging to the Estate of Richard Berry, deceased, which have not been assigned to Jane Berry and seven other persons, and are lying in Edgefield District, on Mountain Creek or its waters, adjoining lands of Jordan Holloway, Jacob Harley and Isaac Bowles. And one other tract containing five hundred acres, more or less, lying in the District aforesaid on the waters aforesaid, and adjoining lands of Jordan Holloway, Joseph Reardon, Isaac Bowles and Jas. Robertson, on a credit of one and two years, except the costs, which must be paid in cash, the widow paying one third and the other distributees two thirds of the same; the tracts to be sold separately, and the purchaser to give Bond and security, and a Mortgage of the premises to secure the purchase money.

J. TERRY, C. E. E. D.

Commissioner's Office,
Edgefield, Sept. 3d, 1838. d 31

South Carolina.

EDGEFIELD DISTRICT.

Henderson Abney and others, vs. Partition.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on the first Monday in October next, at Edgefield C. H., I will offer for sale at public auction, the lands of William T. Abney, deceased, except that portion of them lying North of the Cambridge road, which has been assigned to Mrs. Charlotte P. Abney, containing four hundred and ninety nine acres, more or less, lying in the District of Edgefield, on the waters of Saluda River, and adjoining lands of Edward Clark, Benjamin Richardson, William Culbreth, Andrew Burdett, R. G. Mays and Richard Coleman, on a credit of one and two years, except costs, which must be paid in cash. Purchaser to give Bond and personal security, and a Mortgage of the premises to secure the purchase money.

J. TERRY, C. E. E. D.

Commissioner's Office,
Edgefield, Sept. 3d, 1838. d 31

State of South Carolina.

EDGEFIELD DISTRICT.

Nancy Hancock and others, vs. Partition.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on the first Monday in October next, at Edgefield C. H., I will offer for sale at public auction, a tract of land belonging to Nancy Hancock, Simon Hancock and William J. Hancock and Martin H. Day as tenants in common, containing four hundred acres, more or less, lying in Edgefield District, on the waters of Seven's Creek, adjoining lands of John P. Mays, Robert Walker, Lewis Curry, Joel Curry and Mrs. Anna Anderson, on a credit of one and two years, except costs, which must be paid in cash. Purchaser to give Bond and personal security, and a Mortgage of the premises to secure the purchase money.

J. TERRY, C. E. E. D.

Commissioner's Office,
Edgefield, Sept. 3d, 1838. d 31

Law Notice.

THE undersigned, having formed a conveyance in business, respectfully offer their professional services, in Law and Equity, for the Districts of Barnwell and Edgefield.

J. W. WIMBISH is located at Edgefield, Court House, E. BELLINGER, Jr., at Barnwell C. H. and letters directed to either of these places, or to Aden (which will be visited at regular intervals) will receive prompt attention.

E. BELLINGER, Jr. Barnwell C. H.

J. W. WIMBISH, Edgefield C. H.

July 23, 1838. d 27

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late Christian Brethaupt, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment. And all persons having demands against the estate of said deceased are requested to present them duly attested.

JOHN BAUSKETT, Esq.

Feb. 25. 3-17

Augusta Female Seminary.

MEM. 11. 1. MOISE.

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Augusta and its vicinity, that the Winter Session of her Seminary will commence on the 1st of October next, and that she has succeeded in obtaining the most efficient Assistants, both male and female, in order to render that satisfaction which she so ardently desires.

The course of studies will consist of three departments.

First Course.—Orthography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic and Elementary Branches of History, Grammar and Geography.

Second Course.—History, modern and ancient, Geography, Grammar, Parsing, Orthography and Dictation.

Third Course.—Comprising every branch of an English Education, as taught in the principal Academies of the U. States, French, Spanish, & Latin Languages, each \$10

Drawing \$10

Painting in water colors \$10

Music on Piano Forte, including Vocal Music \$20

Use of the Piano gratis.

It is desirable that pupils should be entered at as early a period as possible, for the purpose of forming classes, but as this is attended with some inconvenience to distant patrons, it is the established rule with the Seminary that the quarter commences only when the pupil is entered.

No pupil will be received for a less term than one quarter, nor will any deduction be made for absence. Throughout the year, there will be but one month's vacation, for which no deduction will be made.

Mrs. Mose can accommodate a limited number of young ladies in her family with Boarding and Lodging, where being under her immediate charge, strict attention will be paid to their morals and deportment. Boarding and Lodging, per quarter \$50.

Augusta, Ga. Aug. 18, 1838. d 29

The Millidgeville Standard of Union, Savannah Georgia, and Edgefield Advertiser, will publish the above weekly, until 1st October, and forward their accounts.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, his Plantation on Saluda River, (known as Maxwell's Neck,) containing sixteen hundred and eighty acres of land, one half River bottom. A considerable portion of the bottom is entirely free from freshets, and is the very best Cotton land in the middle country—the balance is fine Corn land, as safe as any on the River. The upland is high and healthy, and a large portion of it excellent Grain land. The land will be shown to persons wishing to see it, by Mr. R. G. MAYS, on application.

Information may be had by application to the Subscriber living at Edgefield Court House. A bargain will be given in the land, for prompt payment.

R. G. MAYS, d 25

July 23, 1838

Steel Ribs For Cotton Gins.

New Invention.

THE subscriber has just received a supply of the PATENT RIBS for Cotton Gins, which have been spoken so highly of wherever they have been tried throughout the Cotton Growing States. These Ribs are so constructed that one set will last twenty years, or more, and be constantly in use, by having an extra set of Cast Steel faces. The faces are made to fit on the front of the Ribs, where the Saws pass through, and in so simple a manner that any person can put them on. The subscriber will always keep a supply of Gins on hand of the above description.

WILLIAM JONES,

A few doors above the Upper Market.

Augusta Ga. July 13, 1838. d 26

Improved Cotton Gins.

THE subscribers having established a COTTON GIN MANUFACTORY in the Town of Hamburg, S. C., on the improved system of Mr. Boatwright, beg leave to recommend their Gins to the public. They warrant their Gins to be equal if not superior to those of Mr. Boatwright, on account of an alteration, which, in their opinion, is a decided improvement; that is, instead of blocks of wood on the ribs, they have adopted the plan of making the ribs of their Gins entirely of steel and iron, which have proved by experience to be preferable.

Mr. Boatwright having declined the gin making business in Augusta, Mr. L. B. COMA, who conducted it there for him, being one of the partners in the concern, they endeavor to give satisfaction to all who may favor them with their custom.

Gins repaired at the shortest notice.

COBB & KENNEDY.

Hamburg, S. C., April 19. d 11

MEDICAL.

THE subscriber, from the importunities of his friends, has concluded so far to resume the practice of his profession, as to attend to all calls in Chronic Diseases. Among these, he would mention particularly Scrophulous or King's Evil, Cancer, Disordered Mammas, Chronic Fore Legs, &c. Address

E. L. CARTLEDGE.

Park's P. O., Edgefield Dist., S. C.

May 10. d 14

Improved Surgeons' Truss.

FOR the radical cure of HERNIA, invented by HENRY CHASE, M. D. Philadelphia. (varicocoele cure.) All orders by mail or otherwise will be promptly attended to. Address either

Dr. H. BERT.

Dr. M. LABORDE.

Dr. E. J. SIMS.

Edgefield C. H. S. C.

d 24

NOTICE.

THE Notes and Accounts of Dr. James Spanna, deceased, have been left with Mr. H. L. Jeffers, in Hamburg. All persons indebted to Dr. Spanna are requested to call and pay Mr. Jeffers, who is authorized to receive the money; and those having demands against the Estate will please render them to him.

E. SPANNA.

March 26, 1838. d 8

Adm'r.



Poetic Recession.

THE WISH.

"Oh! that I had the wings of a dove, that I might flee away and be at rest."

So prayed the Psalmist to be free

From mortal bonds and earthly thrall;

And such, or soon or late, shall be

Full of the heart breathed prayer of all;

And we, when life's last sands, we rove,

With filtering fond and aching breast,

Shall sigh for wings that wait the dove,

To flee away and be at rest.

While hearts are young and hopes are high,

A fairy scene doth life appear—

Its sights are beauty to the eye,

Its sounds are music to the ear;

But soon it glides from youth to age,

And of its joys no more possessed,

We, like the captive of the cage,

Would flee away and be at rest.

Is ours fair woman's angel smile,

All bright and beautiful as day?

So of her cheek and eye the while,

Time steals the rose and dims the ray;

She wanders to the spirit's land,

And we, with speechless grief oppress,

As o'er the faded form we stand,

Would gladly share her place of rest.

Miscellaneous.

From the New York American.

NEW SYSTEM OF EDUCATION.

IN the message from the V. M. Clinton, to the Legislature of New York, heretofore, marked that with a proper system of education, and correct modes of teaching, all our children might become familiar with the physical sciences, botany, mineralogy, the various classes of animals, chemistry, natural philosophy, astronomy, the fundamental principles of agriculture and political economy, and with much in history and biography, without any additional expense of time and money for their instruction. The soundness and truth of this remark has since been fully proved by the system of education in Prussia and other German States, as it has by schools for deaf mutes and the blind in this country.

The following facts also show that the same remark may be fully sustained as a plain deduction of reasoning:

1. Spelling books, in common use, contain from ten to fifteen thousand words.—To learn the orthography of each word by the dint of memory, founded on the arrangement or relative position of the letters, must require as much time and effort as to learn the names, properties and uses of ten plants, minerals, animals, or shells; or ten principles in chemistry, natural philosophy, astronomy, agriculture, or political economy; or the same number of facts in history, or biography. Consequently while a child is committing to memory the words in a spelling book, he might learn a hundred thousand of the objects, principles, or facts above referred to.

2. The time, paper, ink and quills, ordinarily used by children in schools, in copy writing, would be sufficient for writing the names, with brief descriptions of the same objects, principles and facts.

3. The time spent in repeating lessons from reading books, if devoted to the reading and study of the Bible, works on science, history, &c. would be sufficient for examining with some care, and for some critical reading of, at least one author, on each of the subjects above mentioned.

4. The time usually spent in memorizing grammar lessons, would be sufficient for practical and critical exercises in descriptions and narrations, relating to the objects of nature and art, with scenery, operations and events, witnessed by children during the period of their school days and years.

5. By this practical, rational, and consequently interesting, course of exercises in spelling, writing, reading and grammar, it must be evident to every one, that children would become more familiarly and thoroughly acquainted with these mechanical parts of education, than they could possibly be by a mere repetition of them for days, months and years, like so many parrots, sense, or use.

In proof of the correctness of the above statements, I beg leave to mention that I have had occasion to know many thousand children who have learnt the names, and something of the properties, of from twenty to thirty objects in one hour, many of whom had spent, not only days and weeks, but months, if not years, in learning the twenty six letters of the alphabet; and after all, they probably did not obtain one distinct rational idea, from what was considered their instruction, though, it is true, they must have received many from their sports, and from their walks to and from school.

To secure the important objects speci-

fied by the distinguished statesman and philosopher above named, and now realized by the subjects of some absolute monarchs, the following provisions are desirable, perhaps essential:

1. Encouragement and aid to children in studying the volume of nature, with which all are delighted, and which they commence reading when they first open their eyes upon the light of heaven.

2. Assistance in collecting, arranging, and exchanging with others, specimens of minerals, plants, shells, drawings, mechanism, needle-work, &c. &c. for the contents of FAMILY CABINETS.

3. The formation of "SCHOOL CAMPS" in all the seventy thousand schools in our country, and exchanges with each other in works of Nature and Art.

4. The early and daily use of scales for drawing objects of Nature and Art, such as the simple figures of geometry, viz: triangles, squares, hexagons, and circles; horses, dogs, birds, fishes, and insects; hatches, knives, pitchforks, shovels, ploughs, &c.

5. Writing words, or names of things, as dog, cat, hat, oak, rose, moon, hen, slate, &c. in connection with the things themselves, or pictures of them drawn by the children.

6. Following the pictures and names of objects, brief and familiar descriptions of them first on slates, and then on paper by lead pencils, followed by pens.

7. Simple instruments for visible illustrations, both in families and schools viz: a globe, geometrical solids, levers, pulleys, screws, maps and other drawings or prints, &c. &c.

8. Frequent walks in the fields and gardens, over ledges or mountains, by rivulets or brooks, through markets, on wharves, in mechanics shops marble and granite yards, and encouraged by the presence and instruction of a teacher, parent, older brother or sister, or some other protector.

9. Small, simple and familiar books, describing the objects, principles or operations which have witnessed by their lessons in the book of Nature. With these some of the beautiful and interesting passages from the Bible, selected from the Gospels, the Psalms, Proverbs, or the historical sketches of the Old Testament, are peculiarly appropriate and delightful to children.

10. Larger and more systematic works on the sciences, arts, history, biography, and the like more fully, with abstracts, reflections, or drawings of things and incidents, to be used in connection with the simple ones.

11. Releasing children, principally or entirely, from the incongruous, unmeaning and irksome masses, found in spelling books, reading books and grammars, now consuming the greatest part of the precious time of childhood allotted to their education.

As a course of juvenile instruction, similar to that here pointed out, must commend itself to the common sense of every one, and as it is fully tried and corroborated by experiments, both in Europe and America, it is, at least, worthy of trial by every parent and teacher in our Republic.

I remain, as ever sincerely yours,

J. HOLBROOK.

From the Royal Gazette.

THE NILE.

Probably no river in the world deserves so much the attention of mankind as the Nile.

It takes its rise in Abyssinia and passing through a sandy desert 2,000 miles in extent, places at the disposal of man, territories which otherwise would remain a barren waste. Its water is described by travellers as peculiarly pleasant to drink; the turks find it so exquisitely charming, that they excite themselves to drink of it, instead of the satisfaction produced by drinking water in their estimation, that of seeing their relatives and families again. When a person drinks of it the first time, it seems difficult to believe that it is not a water prepared by art. It has something in it so inexpressibly agreeable and pleasing to the taste, that it deserves the rank among waters, that champagne has among wines. The milk of the camel or deer is not more delicious. Harmer says, "its excellent flavour gives an increasing energy to the expression respecting the Egyptians, 'boasting of it.'"

This river annually overflows its banks and fertilizes the surrounding districts.—It begins to rise 17th of June, and reaches its maximum about the middle of Sept.

Near to Old Cairo, placed in an ancient octagon granite pillar, which is divided into digits; this is called the Nilometer.—The water of the Nile is divided at the bottom of the well—and the rate at which it rises is ascertained by the digits upon the pillar its usual progress is from 2 to 1 inches in a day, and when it attains its full height the Nilometer is under water.

The inundation is produced by the tropical rains of Abyssinia, which according to Bruce fall so violently that a tub 12 inches in diameter is filled with 15 pounds of water in an hour's time.

It is pleasing to reflect, that the Nile, rising in a Christian country, may be considered as an emblem of the religion, which calmly proceeding on its course is ever offering to the vast moral deserts through which it flows peace, happiness, civilization, fertility, present and future enjoyment.

LAKE TIBERIAS.—The lake of Tiberias, also called the sea of Galilee and the lake of Cinnerth Num. 24, 11 and Geneserath Luke 5, 1, is computed to be between 17 and 18 miles in length and from 5 to 6 in breadth. A fine sheet of water wearing as sublime and lovely an aspect as in a day when it drew the visitations and mercies of the Lord. No cruise rests on its shores, as those of the Dead Sea; but a hallowed calm, a majestic beauty that is irresistibly delightful. Josephus describes them as

a perfect paradise, producing every luxury under heaven, at all seasons of the year.

The fish, which the lake contains have a most delicious flavor, and are much the size and colour of mullet. The boats used on it are in some seasons of the year, much exposed from whirlwinds, and the sudden squalls and gusts, which issue from between the mountains. A storm thus produced, is plainly referred to in the gospel narrative. "There came down a storm of wind on the Lake, and they were filled with water, and were in jeopardy." Then he arose and rebuked the wind, and the raging of the water, and they ceased, and there was a calm, Luke 8, 23, 24. The water is perfectly clear, sweet and pleasant to the taste.

The Jordan is seen to enter in, at the Northern extremity and its passage is distinctly visible by its smoothness through the whole of its course. The range of mountains forming its eastern shore are very lofty; their steep and rocky sides are barren, with a sprinkling of trees on a few of the summits. The Western shore where Tiberias stands is level; but its picturesque hills divided by sweet valleys, are covered with a rich carpet of verdure, but destitute of trees.

The southern end of the Lake is very pleasant where the Jordan flows out of it. Ancient bridge, some of whose ruins and lofty arches still stand in the river, adds much to the beauty of the scene. Yet with all the charms of its situation, the air around the Lake, during the summer months, is hot and sultry, a retreat however to any of the verdant hills would relieve a stranger from this inconvenience.

ROMANTIC COURTSHIP.

Many interesting as well as painful incidents connected with the awful destruction of the Pulaski, are related to us by those who have seen and conversed with persons saved from that wreck. Amongst others, the following is told of a Mr. Ridge, from New Orleans, and a Miss O'neal, from one of the Southern States, two of the unfortunate who were picked up on the fifth day about fifty miles from land.

It is stated of the gentleman, that he had been sitting on the deck alone for half an hour previous to the accident. Another gentleman who was walking near him at the time of the explosion was thrown overboard, and himself was precipitated, as he supposed, when he heard some one remark, "Get out the boats—she is sinking!" He was not acquainted with a solitary individual on the boat. Under such circumstances, it is as natural to suppose he would feel quite as much concern for himself as for any one else. He was consequently among the foremost of those who sought the small boat for safety; and was about to step into it when he discovered a young lady, whom he recognized as one whose appearance had sundry times during the passage arrested his attention. Her protector was the gentleman who was walking on deck and blown overboard. He sprang towards her, to take her into the small boat, but in the crowd and confusion he lost sight of her, and he supposed she was with some other friend. During his fruitless search the small boat shoved off. The wreck was fast sinking. The night was with the prayers and shrieks of the helpless and drowning. He turned away in despair, and tumbled over a coil of small rope. Hope, like the expiring spark, brightened again. He caught up the rope, fastened together a couple of seats, threw them upon a piece of an old sail and a small empty cask, and thus equipped, launched upon the element. He believed death inevitable, and that effort was the last grasp at life. His vessel bore him up much better than he expected, and he was consoling himself with his escape, such as it was, while others were perishing all around him, when he discovered a female struggling for life almost within his grasp. He left his own—swam, but twice his length—seized his object, and returned safely to his craft again, which proved sufficient to sustain them both, but with their heads and shoulders only above water. The female was the young lady for whom he had lost a passage in the small boat. She fancied the raft would be unable to support both, and said to him, "You will have to let me go to save yourself." He replied, "We live or we die together." Soon after, they drifted upon a piece of the wreck, probably a part of the same floor and partition torn asunder by the explosion. This, with the aid of the seats, fastened beneath it, was sufficient to keep them out of the water.—About this time one of the small boats came towards them, but already heavily loaded. He implored them to take in the young lady. But she said, no, she could not die—he had saved her life, and she could not leave him. They were fairly at sea, without the least morsel to eat or drink, in a scorching climate—the young lady in her night clothes, and himself with nothing upon but his shirt and a thin pair of pantaloons, already much torn. Of the boat which bore them all in quiet and safety but a half hour before, nothing was to be seen but scattering pieces of the wreck. The small boats were on their way towards the shore—their own craft being light, and lightly loaded, drifted fast away from a scene indescribably heart-rending, and which he still shudders to think of.

At daylight nothing was visible to them but the heavens and a waste of waters. In the course of the day they came in sight of land, and for a time were confident of reaching it—but during the succeeding night the wind changed, and soon after daylight next morning it vanished again, and with it all their lively hopes of escaping from their dreadful dilemma. On the third day a sail hove in sight—but she was entirely beyond

hailing distance. When found, they were sadly burned by the sun—starved and exhausted, though still in possession of their faculties, and able to move and walk. But their pain and sufferings were not without its pleasure and enjoyment. The romantic part of the story of their expedition is yet to come, and there's no telling how much longer they would have subsisted on the same food that seems to have aided at least in sustaining them so well such an incredible length of time.

The intrepidity he displayed—the risk he ran—the danger he incurred, and above all, the magnanimity he evinced in saving her life, strangers as they were to each other, at the imminent hazard of his own, elicited with her at once the warmest and strongest feelings of gratitude towards him, and before the tortures of hunger and thirst commenced, kindled that passion which burns no where else as it burns in woman's bosom. On the other hand, her good sense, her fortitude and presence of mind at the most perilous moment, and particularly her readiness to meet and share with him the fate which awaited them, excited on his part an attachment which was neither to be disguised or deferred. And there, upon the "waters wild," amid the terrors which surrounded, and the one which threatened them, in presence of an all-seeing God, did they pledge their mutual love, and declared if their lives were spared, their destiny, which misfortune had united, should then be made as inseparable as escape from it now seemed impossible.

After their rescue, he informed her, that by the late misfortune which had befallen them, he had lost every dollar he possessed on earth (amounting to about \$25,000), that he was in "poverty to his very lips"—a beggar amongst strangers, without the means of paying for a single meal of victuals, and painful as was the thought of separation to him, he desired to release her from her engagement, if it was her choice to leave him. She burst into tears at the very thought of separation, and asked him if he thought it was possible for the poverty of this world to drive them to a more desperate extremity than that which they had suffered thus together? He assured her of his willingness to endure for her the same trial again—and of the joy more than he could express, which he felt in finding her so willing to fulfill her engagement, which, it is said, is soon to be consummated. It was not till then he was made acquainted with the fact, that the lady was in possession of an estate worth \$200,000. "Who would not be shipwrecked? and henceforth, who will say 'anches are not made in Heaven?'"

FORCE OF IMAGINATION.

A few days ago a celebrated physician, an author of an excellent work on imagination, being desirous to add experimental to his theoretical knowledge, made application to the Minister of Justice, to be allowed an opportunity of proving what he asserted, by an experiment on a criminal condemned to death.—The Minister complied with his request, and delivered over to him an assassin, a man who had been born of distinguished parents. The physician told him that several persons who had taken an interest in his family, had obtained leave of the Minister of Justice that he should suffer death in some other way than on the scaffold, to avoid the disgrace of a public exhibition, and that the easiest way he could die would be by blood-letting. The criminal agreed to the proposal, and counted himself happy in being freed from the painful exhibition which he otherwise would have been made of, and rejoiced at his thus being able to spare his friends and family.

At the time appointed, the physician repaired to the prison, and the patient having been extended on a table, his eyes bound, and every thing ready, he was slightly pr